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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We continue our report of the discussion on the subject of "Roots and Fruits as food for Live Stock."

Mr Colman has done but little with the sugar beet; but the mangel wurtzel he has had experience with: his cows suffered from the use of them. More milk was obtained in consequence of their use, but the cows were thin. Some farmers have found no harm result from using them freely. One practical farmer on a milk farm, had found the blood beet as good as any root for making milk. He thinks an animal that gets roots does not *require* so much hay as one that gets no roots, though it is possible that the roots would increase the appetite and that as much hay, if furnished, would be eaten. Feed sheep upon turnips and the secretions of urine become great; the manure from them is good and large in quantity, if they are properly littered. He would not sow for root crops until the season is well advanced; as late as near the middle of June is a good time for many of them.

Mr Buckminster thought the suggestion in regard to late sowing valuable. He prefers the parsnip to the carrot. The sheep, he said, is a great gormandizer; and the manure from them is miserable, wretched stuff. Is not increasing the quantity of urine by roots, like increasing the cider by putting in water? Is there any more strength or goodness in it?

Mr Colman thought the passage of food through the system changes its nature. The Deerfield farmers consider four bushels of potatoes equal to one of grain. All food for swine should be cooked —for sheep the cooking will not repay the expense. For cattle generally, the cooking is not profitable.

Mr Sheldon, of Wilmington, thinks that ruta bagas and roots generally exhaust the land too much. He would rather have a cord of manure from the sheep than from any other animal. He had found it a good course to plant potatoes after corn: the land is not to be ploughed; put your manure and seed between the hills; then split the hills, and thus cover the potatoes; this will give a *better crop* than to plough the land thoroughly. Four bushels of potatoes for making beef are equal to one bushel of grain, and they make the animal heavier and better than any other food; that is, when fed on these they are better than good judges suppose they will prove to be when slaughtered. They should always be washed—dirt is no benefit as food for cattle. Pumpkin *seeds* should not be given to cattle.

Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley, said that he tops his ruta bagas in the field and lets them lie there two or three weeks, until they are dry and a little wilted; and then they will not heat in the cellar. Frost will not hurt them, if it comes out from them where they lie in the field.

Mr Mosley, of Westfield, said that he has never planted a turnip or a Rohan. Potatoes he raises for his stock, and gets from 3 to 500 bushels per acre. Watches his neighbors in the root culture, and is ready to adopt their course as soon as it shall appear to him better than his own.

Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, stated that the manure from sheep is very good. Carrots for stock he values highly. Ruta baga is very good food for dry stock. Half a bushel of mangel wurtzel per day to a milch cow will produce daily from two to three quarts of milk. Give a cow four quarts of meal per day for two or three years, and it will destroy her milking properties. The Oakes cow and two others in Charlestown, were ruined as milkers in this way. A bushel of meal and a bushel of shorts are better than two bushels of meal for permanent feeding. Potatoes, when steamed, are very good feed. The finest mutton he ever saw was fattened upon this article. Swine will do well, fed upon pumpkins. Ruta bagas, though good for stock, are great exhausters of the soil.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

N. Bridgewater, March, 1841.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Sir—In April last, as you may recollect, I obtained of you four quarts of seed corn, of the kind exhibited by you at one of the farmers' meetings in the State House, in February, 1840, and promised to communicate to you the result. On the 12th of May, the corn was planted on a gravelly loam, which had been planted with potatoes the year before; ploughed twice and harrowed; manured at the rate of 31 horse-cart loads to the acre; two thirds ploughed in—the residue put in the hills, which were about 3 1-2 feet apart each way—on 106 rods of ground. The seed was steeped in a solution of saltpetre, which was probably too strong, as not more than two thirds of the corn sprouted; by which means the crop was much lessened. The corn was hoed three times, but not hilled—harvested the latter part of September, when it was well ripened. The produce was at the rate of 65 bushels to the acre, 75 pounds of ears reckoned a bushel. This crop, though not a remarkable one, was better than is usually obtained by me or my neighbors, with the same amount of manure and labor.

This corn (which I shall call the Putnam corn,) so far as I can judge from one year's trial, is, in my opinion, preferable to the Dutton, or any other variety with which I am acquainted, for a strong, warm soil. Part of the same field was planted with the Parker corn, manured and cultivated in the same manner, but fell considerably below the other in the produce.

The seed of the Putnam corn will be furnished to others in this vicinity who are desirous to try it the approaching season; and further trial will better develop its qualities. J. PERKINS.

[Our correspondent and friend need not apply our name to the corn above described; for neither we nor any other Putnam, to our knowledge, is entitled to any credit for forming or improving it.—We presume that it is the same essentially as the corn known in many places as the "Red Blaze." We think, also, that one variety of the Brown corn, (for we have seen two, each purporting to be the genuine Brown,) may be the same. It is an eight rowed corn, with very large kernel—the color varying somewhat, but always inclining to red. We have been well acquainted with it for many years. It is rather late, and its stalk is large; but we know of no other corn equally productive on soils not cold and which are in a good condition as to fertility. We have raised it by the side of the Phinney, the Dutton, the Parker, and various others. When tried by the half bushel, this has invariably given a crop that exceeded any other by 10 to 20 per cent. The last season we had two thirds of an acre planted with Parker corn, having the same treatment and as good a chance in every known respect as the Red Blaze, and the latter yielded about 80 bushels to the acre, while the former gave only about 65. There was no perceptible difference in the size of the stalk or in the time of ripening. Before harvesting, the difference was apparently but little. When the husking commenced, a much larger number of the ears of the Parker corn were small, than of the other kind. The corn was thick on the ground—about 20,000 stalks to the acre.

We have a conjecture, founded upon a hasty observation of different fields, that if not more than 13 or 14,000 stalks are put upon the acre, that the Parker may be as productive as the other. That is, we presume that the Red Blaze will bear planting thick better than the Parker. This is an opinion founded on such limited observation, that we wish it to have no other effect than merely to induce farmers to ascertain by experiment, whether there is not a difference in the effect of close planting upon different varieties of corn, even when those varieties are alike as to the size of the stalk and the time of ripening. We think there is, and the fact, if it be a fact, is worth establishing.

Notwithstanding our good opinion of the Red Blaze, we do not recommend it excepting to those who have warm lands and manure well.—Ed.]

For the New England Farmer.

THE BERKSHIRES.

Mr Editor—I perceive that a writer in your paper of the 3d inst., has made me a victim of his "grey goose quill," having come down at me with his hammer of facts, in such a "neck-or-no-joint" way, that I apparently soon shall be among the things that were; the more especially, as I am ready to admit that facts are stubborn things, and also will cheerfully accede to him the credit of truth and accuracy in the experiments that he specifies; but there are always two sides to a story, and I am not altogether without experience in Berkshire hogs, having in May last bought of Messrs Breck & Co. a boar, then a weanling, of fine form, but in my estimation, bad color. He has had from that time to this present date, what I call good food for store hogs, viz: in summer, squashes boiled with meal, four times a day; in the shorter days of autumn and winter, beets, carrots and turnips, boiled with meal, three times a day—and

now he weighs—what think ye?—why 135 lbs.; which, calling his weight when purchased 25 lbs., gives a gain of 110 lbs. in about 275 days!! Now your correspondent may be satisfied with such growth, but I am not, nor should I be even though it was a white hog. But I have other objections to Berkshire hogs: it is eighteen months before they mature, and should you attempt to fat them sooner, you make but a waste of provender, for although they appear round, plump and fat, they cut up but miserably, as a neighbor of mine can testify, who tried the experiment. It appears to me that to raise pork with the greatest profit in our vicinity, it should be pigged the first of April and slaughtered the first of February, and it should at that time weigh from 200 to 250 lbs.; and if it is nice, handsome, *white* pork, it will readily bring the one half of a cent per pound more than overgrown hogs of twice the size; and you escape feeding in the spring months, when your help is wanted for other purposes, when roots are often scarce, and there is no green food. A BEGINNER.

Boston, March 4, 1841.

GRAFTING.

Grafting is usually performed in spring. Professor Thouin has described forty modes, but the following will answer all general purposes.

Whip grafting or *splice grafting*. This mode is practised principally on small stocks; and it succeeds best when the scion and stock are of an equal size.

The scion, which consists of the young wood of the former year's growth, is cut to the length of about four inches. This and the stock are each to be cut sloping for an inch or more, and tongued. Tonguing consists in cutting a slit in the middle of the slope of the stock in the scion downwards, and a corresponding slit upwards; both are now to be nicely joined, so that one of the sides at least, if not both shall perfectly coincide, and to be securely bound with a wet bass matting string, and covered with composition, or with grafting clay. As soon as the scion and stock are completely united, the string is to be removed.

Cleft grafting. This mode of grafting is usually practiced on stocks from one to two inches in diameter. It is thus performed. The head of the stock is carefully sawed off at a part free from knots, and the top pared smooth; with a thin knife split the stock through the centre, to the depth of about two inches, and insert a wedge to keep it open for the reception of the scion. The scion is to be prepared in the form of a wedge; with an eye if possible in the upper part of the portion thus formed; perfect success is the more certain when this is the case. The scion is now to be carefully inserted, so that the inner bark of the scion and of the stock may exactly meet. Large stocks require two scions, one on each side; sometimes four are inserted. The whole is now to be carefully covered with composition, or grafting clay, except two or three eyes of each scion. This mode of grafting is equally applicable to very small stocks, but being weak must be bound with a cord of bass matting.

Saddle Grafting. This mode of grafting is performed chiefly on very small stocks—it is much practised by Mr Knight. The upper part of the stock is prepared in the form of a wedge, by two sloping cuts, one on each side. The scion is prepared by slitting it upwards, and paring out the middle part of each side to a point. When the stock and scion are of an equal size, the adjustment may be perfect; but if unequal, one at least must exactly meet. The whole is secured by a string of matting and covered with the composition, or clay. The string however is to be removed when a perfect union has taken place.

Root grafting. This operation is often performed on grape vines, just below the level of the surface, by the usual mode of cleft grafting. It is also performed on pieces of root, where suitable stocks are scarce.

Side grafting. This mode is sometimes practiced on those parts of a tree where a limb is wanting.—There are two ways in which it is performed,

1st. The scion is prepared in the same manner as for splice grafting, and the bark and wood on the side of the stock is cut sloping and the scion being adjusted as carefully as possible, it is bound and covered with clay.

2d. The scion being cut sloping as in whip grafting, a cross cut is made in the side of the tree on the top of a perpendicular slit; the bark of the tree above the cross cut is pared down slanting to the wood. The bark is now raised as in inoculating, and the scion inserted, and bound fast, and covered with clay.

Grafting by approach. This is often practised on trees and shrubs which succeed with difficulty by other modes. The tree to be grafted must be growing very near the tree which is to furnish the grafts. The limb or limbs of each tree which is to be thus united, must be pared with a long sloping cut of several inches, nearly to its centre; and the parts of each tree thus prepared, are to be brought together, and firmly secured by a bandage of matting, so that the bark shall exactly meet at least on one side and covered with clay or composition. When a complete union has taken place, the trees are separated with a knife, by cutting off the stock below the junction.

Grafting Clay is made of one third part of fresh horse manure free from litter, one third of cow manure, and one third of good clay, with a small mixture of hair well beaten and incorporated several days before using.

Grafting Composition is made of three parts of resin, three parts of bees wax, and one part tallow, melted together; when well mixed, it is poured into water and worked up like shoemaker's wax by hand. This composition may be spread while in a melted state pretty thickly with a brush on very strong brown paper. This paper is to be cut into small strips of suitable size, and is very thickly applied. In cool weather, may be instantly warmed with the breath, so as to become adhesive.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among farmers respecting the best method of cultivating orchards; but the practice may be divided into the following three methods; 1st, leaving them unploughed, but pasturing them more or less, either with all kinds of stock, or with hogs only; 2d, ploughing every year, and raising crops of annual grain, or pasturing them in the green state; or, 3d, subjecting them to the usual rotation of crops, in all respects as other uplands. I propose to give my views briefly, of the advantages and disadvantages resulting from each of these modes, as applicable to orchards in clay soils, from which my experience has been principally derived: in such soils the roots of the trees generally extend farther around the stem than the branches do, and are found nearer or farther from the surface, as the plough has been more or less frequently used, but, generally, the larger roots are in the subsoil, below the depth to which the plough penetrates. In the first, or non ploughing mode, we find the ground covered with fibrous-rooted perennial, or annual grasses, the roots of which require, for their *full* support, all the rain that falls and can be retained a sufficient time in the soils in common seasons; but the roots of the tree also require, for luxuriant, or *full* growth, probably the whole of the rain that falls, and that can be rendered available; and being lower in the ground, and thus deprived of a portion of the moisture by the grass, they are obliged to contend with the grass-roots for the moisture in the soil proper; thus there are two sets of roots in the upper soil, each requiring, in dry seasons, all the available moisture present; the consequence is, that the fruit, not having sufficient nourishment, grows slowly, and much of it drops prematurely, neither acquiring the proper size nor sufficient ripeness; and the grass (if of the fibrous-rooted perennials) not seeding, on account of being closely pastured, extends itself by its creeping roots, and though its necessities, multiplies them indefinitely, making little growth above ground, and that suitable for pasturage only.

In the second mode, that of ploughing every year, and raising and ripening annual crops of grain, it must be obvious, that for a part of the time we escape the disadvantages of the first method, the crop sown not requiring the whole moisture and strength of the ground, until considerable growth has been made, during which time the moisture will have full, free, and easy access to the roots of the trees, the soil, or surface, being loose from recent ploughing—but after the crop sown has attained half its growth, and from that time till it is entirely ripened, the struggle will be in some measure as before, but, I think, generally more favourable for the fruit; nay, I believe that both the grain and the fruit will suffer less, and that neither will be so imperfectly supported as in the first method; for owing to the loose and open state of the ground, the moisture will penetrate deeper to the roots of the trees, passing first through the soil in which the roots of the grain are foraging; and much more will be absorbed by the ground, and less will run off, in heavy rains, than when the ground is covered by a close-cropped, short covering of grass; in addition to which we are entitled to presume that grounds annually cropped will require and receive frequent manuring. Of these methods, when no crop is taken but the fruit, I shall take notice hereafter.

The other, and most common method, that of subjecting orchards to the usual rotation of crops, seems to combine the disadvantages of both the preceding methods, and to preclude the possibility of the tree accommodating itself to its circumstances, which, in ordinary cases, it does in some degree.

Among the many provisions which Divine Wisdom has made for the continuation of vegetable (and, I believe, animal) species, there is one that is, in some measure, connected with this question. It has been observed that vegetables that have suffered great injuries, frequently produce fruit or seeds in large quantities; thus, fruit trees that have been blown down, and have had part of their roots torn out of the ground, frequently bear more fruit than before they suffered injury; yet it must be remem-

bered that this fertility, so evidently designed for the continuation of the species, is commonly the last effort of the vital energy of the plant, and the exhaustion produced by the perfecting of the fruit, usually terminates in death. Now I believe that when orchards are ploughed, after having remained in sod many years, it frequently happens that some of the trees, and sometimes many of them, after being thus mutilated by the plough, produce large quantities of fruit and then dwindle away, leading the owners to the conclusion that the ploughing was productive of the best effects to the orchard, but that afterward, some cause, with which they were not acquainted, destroyed or injured it. The foregoing remarks apply principally to clay soils, or those in which the roots of trees penetrate downward with difficulty, and which are, in general, not the best situations for orchards; there are loose soils, of various kinds, in which not only the roots of trees pass down freely, to the utmost limit of their natural growth, but, owing to the openness of soil and subsoil, the water that falls sinks so as to leave the *grass roots* without sufficient moisture, but furnishes it to the *roots of trees* during a long time, in which it percolates slowly till it reaches the remotest limit they have attained. These are hungry and poor soils for farming, but valuable for growing timber; and, in some of the best varieties of these soils, orchards produce fine fruits in great abundance.

To close: I believe the only crop that should be taken from the orchard should be *the fruit*, and that it should not be cultivated with grain or grass, with a view to obtain crops, and consequently not subjected to the rotation system. The question then remains, Should the orchard be ploughed, or not? I believe trees may live to the natural extent of life and produce well, under either mode of treatment. If the non-ploughing system is adopted, the grass that grows should not be mown or pastured, but be permitted to fall upon the ground; and it would thus retain the moisture nearly in the same way that fallen leaves retain it in forests, which seems to be nature's method of storing and furnishing moisture gradually to the roots of trees. Hogs should be permitted to range through the orchard at times during the period that the unripe fruit falls, as they destroy injurious insects, and prevent their increase. If the method of ploughing every year is adopted, I would prefer to do it in the spring, as soon as the ground was in good order, and then sow with oats and clover seed; when the oats were about half grown, or rather less, pasture them close, with cattle, and then take out the cattle, permitting the hogs to range occasionally, as before. The clover will cover the ground so as to afford some protection from the summer's sun and winter's cold, and when ploughed in the succeeding spring, will aid in enriching the ground; and this in some soils will (with the lime that should occasionally be spread upon the surface, after harvest) be sufficient to keep it fertile. In other soils it will be necessary to add manure periodically; but whether the ploughing or non ploughing system shall be adopted, the fertility of the soil must be kept up by lime and manure, when necessary. A. W. C.

WORKING BUTTER.

It has been a custom in our family, time out of mind, not to use any water in working butter, under the impression that the latter would be injured by such contact, and disposed to become rancid. Instead therefore of washing out the buttermilk, it is carefully worked out with a wooden ladle. The following extract from the account of the Holstein dairy system, will explain the whole affair:

"The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, in a large trough, very smoothly polished off inside and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt; then moulded with a wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to drain. In the evening it is thoroughly beat, or rather slapped.

"The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, and inimical to the preservation of the butter."—*New Genesee Far.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

EXTRAORDINARY SECRETION OF MILK.

Messrs Editors—Having seen an article in the Cultivator of November last, with the caption, "Extraordinary Secretion of Milk," and having been personally knowing to a circumstance somewhat similar to some of those mentioned in that article, I have thought best to give a brief sketch of the facts. Many years since, I was directed by an uncle, with whom I was then living, to turn a two-year old colt into a back pasture, by which means she would be not only out of sight, but alone and apart from any other domestic animal. At this time the grass had began to show quite a green appearance, it being about the middle of May. In about six weeks from this time, I discovered quite an enlargement of the udder; supposing the cause to proceed from some injury, I hastened to inform my uncle, who with myself and a third person, repaired to the lot without delay, and after a thorough examination, could find not the slightest injury whatever, but on the contrary, free from every appearance of having had an application of means being used calculated to produce milk; and which was proved more fully by the exertions on the present occasion of stripping, which was continued for some time before the milk came; from this time until late in the fall after, she was milked daily, giving a quart at a time by actual measurement, when with some care she was dried off.

D. P. S.

GOOD SENTIMENTS.

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

All the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

If you separate science from agriculture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Few persons consider the importance of *small savings*. The trifling sum of ten cents a day saved or wasted for thirty years amounts to ten thousand and ninety-five dollars without interest.

The journeyman mechanic, who saves two hundred dollars a year, and keeps it at compound interest, may at the end of nine years set up for himself, with a thorough knowledge of his trade, and of men and business in general, and with a clear capital of nearly twenty three hundred dollars.

A man who saves one hundred dollars each year, from twenty one, and in like manner keeps it at interest, will have at fifty-five, *over ten thousand dollars* to support him in old age, dispose of by will or otherwise leave to his heirs.

Let me not be supposed to advocate unnecessary parsimony or avaricious hoarding. I envy not the sordid miser—whose god is gold—the selfish oppressor of the poor—the friend of none, respected by none. His heirs wish him dead, and will soon quarrel over and scatter his accumulated hoards. He knows it, and is really more wretched than the well fed pauper.

On the other hand, extravagance—a waste of property—is unjustifiable even in the rich. They are accountable to God for their conduct and the use they make of money; they have no moral right to annihilate it. They need not give it away to support the idle, this would be worse than wasted, it would be criminal; but they can give employment to the industrious and remunerate them fully for their labor. Parents that waste a thousand dollars a year in extravagance, probably to ruin their own children, would do well to consider how much good that sum might do in supporting and educating twenty orphan, neglected, or morally exposed, children.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

We are gratified to learn that the Agricultural Committee of the House of Assembly have reported a bill for the benefit of agriculture. Its provisions are such as will, we are inclined to believe, meet the approbation of the great mass of our farmers. It appropriates the sum of seven thousand dollars, to be distributed to the County Agricultural Societies in the ratio of $50 to each member of Assembly, and the balance of the appropriation, $600, to the State Agricultural Society—the money not to be paid to the several societies until they have raised an equal sum. If this bill shall be passed, and we cannot doubt but what it will be, it will give a new and powerful impetus to agricultural improvement. Small as the sum appropriated is, it will have the effect to bring into existence associations for the advancement of agriculture in all our counties, and their action will be extended to every town, so that, more or less, every individual may participate in the benefits to be derived from these associations.—*Albany Cult.*

An excellent Potato Pudding. — Take eight ounces of boiled potatoes, two ounces of butter, the yolks and whites of two eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream, one spoonful of white wine, a little salt, the juice and rind of a lemon; beat all to froth, and sugar to taste.

Be indulgent to other's faults, but implacable to your own.

For the New England Farmer.

WHEAT INSECTS.

Wheat, barley, corn, and other grains, are subject to the attacks of many different kinds of insects, the history of which does not seem to be so well known as it ought to be, to enable us to provide effectually against the ravages of these insects. Although much has been written on this subject by naturalists in foreign countries, their writings are not generally accessible here, and we are obliged to depend for information mostly on our own observations and resources. Naturalists seldom have sufficient opportunities for making the necessary investigations and experiments; for these they must look to the farmer, who will be able to furnish valuable materials, if he prepares himself for the task, by previously obtaining such a general knowledge of the habits and transformations of insects, as will qualify him to become a careful and accurate observer. It is with a view to excite further attention to the history of these insects, and with the hope of procuring, thereby, more full and correct details respecting the habits of those which are injurious to wheat and other grains, that I propose to make a few remarks upon some of them.

Wheat is exposed to injury from insects in three ways: by those that devour it after it is stored in barns and granaries; by those that attack the ears while growing; and by those which prey upon the roots, the stems, and the leaves of the plant.

Several kinds of insects are found to be very destructive to stored grain in Europe, and some of them have also been observed in this country. One of these is the grain-weevil *(Calandra granaria,)* properly so called. This, in its perfected state, is a little hard-shelled beetle, of a pitchy red color, about one eighth of an inch long, with a slender snout bent downwards, and a rather narrow and slightly flattened body, apparently consisting of two nearly equal portions, the anterior of which is the thorax or chest, and the hinder one the abdomen, on the top of which are the short wing-covers. This little beetle lays its eggs in wheat after the latter is housed, putting only one egg into a single grain. The young, hatched from the egg, is a little white grub, without legs. It burrows immediately into the grain, devours the substance within, leaving the hull only untouched, and remains concealed till it has finished its work of destruction, when it turns to a chrysalis, and soon afterwards to a beetle like its parents, and then comes out of the hull, and, after pairing, provides for another generation of weevil-grubs. So prolific are these insects, that a single pair may produce above six thousand descendants in one year. It is said that our stored wheat and corn are infested by these destructive weevils, or by some insects closely resembling them; but to what extent I have not yet been able to ascertain. If persons who have noticed these weevils will send me specimens of them in the beetle state, it will enable me to determine whether they are the same as the grain weevils of Europe.

Another beetle *(Trogosita mauritanica,)* about one quarter of an inch long, of a chesnut-brown color with a flattened body, a short thorax and large head, is found among grain in Europe, where it is called *cadelle.* The young of this beetle are long, somewhat flattened, whitish grubs, narrowed towards the head, which is brown and horny, and armed with powerful nippers. They have six legs under the fore part of the body. When fully grown they measure about three eighths of an inch in length. These grubs devour stored grain in Europe, and often do much damage to it; but I am not aware that they have been found in our own garners.

The most destructive insects to stored grain are the young of a small moth *(Tinea granella,)* the depredations of which are often carried to an alarming extent. The grain moth has a tuft of white hairs on its head; its wings cover its back like a sloping roof, but they are a little turned up behind, and are edged with a deep fringe. The upper wings are marked with grey, brown, and black, and have the lustre of satin; the lower or hinder wings are blackish. Its length, when the wings are closed, is between three and four tenths of an inch, and the wings expand six tenths of an inch. It lays its eggs on the grain in May, June, or July, sometimes early and sometimes late, according to the season, and the young are hatched in a few days afterwards. These young insects gnaw into the grain, covering the hole with a little web, and afterwards fasten together several grains with silken threads, so as to form a larger cavity, lined within with silk, in which they live. Thus wheat, barley, rye and oats, all of which they attack, will be found full of lumps of grains cemented together by these corn-worms, as they are called; and sometimes the whole surface of the grain in the bin will be covered with their webs. These worm-like destroyers are really caterpillars, of a cylindrical form, tapering a little at each extremity, and provided with sixteen legs, the first three pairs of which are conical and jointed, and the others fleshy and wart-like. When fully grown they measure from three to four tenths of an inch in length, and are of a light ochre or buff color, with a reddish head. In August or September, they get into cracks, or around the sides of corn-bins; and each one makes itself a little pod or cocoon, within which it remains through the winter. In March or April following, they take the chrysalis form; and three weeks afterwards the shining brown chrysalis forces itself part way out of the cocoon, and bursts open at one end, so as to allow the little moth therein confined to come forth.

The foregoing account will probably enable the readers of this paper to determine whether these destructive insects are found in our own country.—From various statements, deficient however in exactness, which have appeared in some of our agricultural journals, I am led to suspect that this corn-moth, or an insect exactly like it in its habits, prevails in all parts of the country, and that it has generally been mistaken for the grain-weevil, which it very far surpasses in its devastations. Many years ago I remember to have seen oats and shelled corn (maize,) affected in the way above described, and have observed seed-corn, hanging in the ears, to have been attacked by insects of this kind, the empty chrysalids of which remained sticking out between the kernels; but for some time past no opportunity for making further investigations has offered itself.

There is another grain moth, which, at various times, has been found to be more destructive in granaries, in some provinces of France, than the preceding kind. It is the *Angoumois moth, (Alucita cerealella,* of Olivier,) apparently identical with the *Œcophora granella,* of Latreille.* From an interesting little book of this insect, by Duhamel du Monceau, and from Reaumur's "Memoires," I gather the following particulars. The Angoumois moth, so named from a part of France where it was first noticed, is, in its perfected state, a four-winged insect, about three eighths of an inch long, when its wings are closed. It has a pair of curved feelers turned over its head. Its upper wings are narrow, of a light brown color, with the lustre of satin; they are folded over the body lengthwise, and horizontally above, but droop a little at the sides: the rest of the body is ash-colored. This moth lays its eggs, which vary in number from sixty to ninety, on the ears of wheat, rye and barley, most often while these plants are growing in the fields, but sometimes also on the stored grain. The little worm-like caterpillars, as soon as they are hatched from these eggs, disperse, and each one selects a single grain into which it burrows immediately at the most tender part, and remains concealed therein after the grain is harvested. It devours the mealy substance within the hull, and this destruction goes on so secretly, that it can only be detected by the loss of weight in the grain. When fully grown, this kind of caterpillar is not more than one fifth of an inch long. It is of a white color, and has sixteen legs, resembling those of the corn-worm already described. It has also, just behind the head, two little horns, and two short bristles at the end of the body. It turns to a chrysalis within the hull of the grain, having previously gnawed away the inside of one end, so as to provide for its future escape; and, in due time, it changes to a moth, and comes out of the empty hull.

It forms no part of my present purpose to state what are the means to be employed for checking the ravages of insects in stored wheat and other grain. I apprehend that this subject is well understood by our farmers and millers. My object will be answered if the foregoing plain descriptions will enable other persons, who enjoy opportunities which I do not possess, to ascertain by careful observation whether any of these destructive insects are found here; and I trust they may be induced to make known the result of their observations. It will be perceived that, of the four insects herein described, only one has any claim to the name of grain-weevil or wheat-weevil. It is to be hoped, therefore, that hereafter this name will be confined to the true culprit.

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, March 10, 1841.

(To be continued.)

*Also named *Tinea Hordei* and *Ypsolophus granellus,* by Kirby and Spence.

For the New England Farmer.

PROPER QUANTITY OF GRASS SEED.

Mr A. Putnam—Dear Sir—In the report of the Committee on Farms, in which it became my duty to express their opinion and decision, as published in your paper of the 17th February, it was therein expressed that in the statements of the eleven applicants for premium, there was a deficiency in the quantity of seed applied to the land, when laid down to grass. There was, in every instance, less, and in most cases much less, than there should have been.

This was doubtless to the disadvantage of each cultivator; for had the quantity of seed been enlarged, the crop of hay would have been greater, as the condition and culture of the land was such as to make this evident to the committee. In fact, the sufficient use of grass seed has been a matter of long neglect with farmers. It is little over half a century since many farmers thought and expressed an opinion that nature would do this herself, and

without aid. The failure from dry seasons and the injury often done the smaller grass seeds by fermentation and bad preservation, tended to keep alive this unfortunate opinion.

Experience has, however, given us better instruction, and we find that when blessed in the season, he that sows abundantly shall reap in full proportion.

I was led to think that my individual suggestions would be in more proper place if separately made, rather than if otherwise connected. More especially as I had another object in view.

A few years since, when in England, I applied to a well accustomed and intelligent seedsman in London, and requested him to give me in writing an account of the quantity of seed used by farmers in laying down their lands to grass. The original paper he handed me, you have herewith. The notice he takes of tares and beans is immaterial; so also the account he gives of the quantity of St. Foine and Lucerne seed used where the quantity is lessened one half by being sown in drill. These two latter grasses have not succeeded, in my efforts of culture. It cannot indeed be expected that we should be able to procure any better substitutes for the grasses long familiar to our farmers.

The prevailing spear grass (if I may so call it,) which the English use with clover in laying down their grounds, is denominated rye grass; the quantity used is one bushel thereof with 14 lbs. of clover for an acre.

It may not be amiss to add, that in England the use of clover for turning in as a benefit to the soil, is of very extensive practice.

In the most inquisitive research after the herds grass in many parts of England and Scotland, I found but one spire which resembled the herds grass; this I brought home with me; but its resemblance was faint and diminutive—not distinct.

I have thus given you the information in detail which you requested of me, for such use as you may see fit to make thereof, and am, with much respect and regard,

Yours, truly,

JOHN WELLES.

Boston, March 10, 1841.

The following is a copy of the original paper furnished by the London seedsman, alluded to in the foregoing:

"Tares, 4 bushels; St. Foine, 4 or 5 bushels; Lucerne, 10 lbs. per acre, if broadcast—if drill, half the quantity; clover, 14 lbs., and rye grass 1 bushel; beans, 6 1-2 bushels, in drills."

From the Albany Cultivator.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRAIN WORM.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—Western Vermont was very noted for raising grain, especially wheat, from its first settlement until about the year 1820, when the grain worm was first discovered in rye, barley, summer and winter wheat; its ravages were more confined to the wheat crop of the winter variety. This formidable enemy came more and more numerous, until after repeated trials we were obliged entirely to abandon wheat raising. No remedy appeared to present itself whereby we could gain any success. It is but a few years since those who have cast their wheat upon the ground in the fall have been successful. The spring varieties are now more generally sown; which happens about the 15th of May, to carry the ripening process beyond the reach of the fly, and summer fallows are going out of date.

In 1837, I tried an experiment which proved successful in avoiding the depredations of the grain worm; since then I have not cultivated the winter grain, and therefore have not again tried the remedy. As soon as the calyx or envelope of the kernel was formed and while the wheat was in blossom, I prepared some boys with traps and hired them to catch an animal well known in these parts by the name of skunk. They caught two of these noxious animals, which I hung up in two different parts of my wheat field about the height of the grain heads; and the result proved on strict examination that within a circle of several rods around these animals, no larvæ or grain worms could be found, and at the same time in other parts of the field, some considerable intrusions of the worm were noticed; but they did not infest this field of three acres to that extent that they did others in the neighborhood. The contrast as I suppose was occasioned by the strong effluvia that spread in all directions over it. I have also noticed that flies never prey upon the carcass of this animal as they are well known to do upon other dead flesh; and I should suppose that all animals that were endowed with but a small share of instinctive common sense, and were blest with but small olfactory organs, would shun the powerful weapons of this animal without one salutation.

The skunk is an animal which we frequently find in the fields, probably the same species and about the size of the pole cat; its hair is long and shining with one or two stripes from the head along the back and tail, clouded with white, the remainder black; it has a long bushy tail; lives and burrows in the woods and hedges, and often under barns and out-houses. When undisturbed, this animal is without any ill scent or disagreeable effluvia; but when attacked, the skunk discovers his singular but effectual method of defence. It emits a fluid of the most nauseous and intolerable scent that has ever been known: so odious, subtle, penetrating is the ill-scented matter, that there is no animal that can long endure it, or will venture to approach him when he is throwing it out; it infects the air all round; with the wind it may float a mile or more. No method has ever been found to extract the scent on which the fluid has been thrown; time, earth and air, after a long period afford the only complete remedy. This ill-scented fluid is an unctuous yellow matter contained in two tumors or bags attached to the abdomen, at the termination of the back bone, and surrounded in such a manner by circular muscles that on contraction the fluid is forced out with great velocity and force.

I have taken out these bags, and have no doubt they may be preserved any length of time by drying, or put them in glass jars in which any quantity of twine might be enclosed; by pressing the sack, the cord would become incorporated with the matter; then at, or just previous to the appearance of the wheat fly, which is about the last of June, while the grain is in the blossom, or milk, string this scented cord around and across the grain fields in different directions, and it would thoroughly incorporate the whole field, and I have no doubt form a safe and effectual barrier in preventing the encroachments of the wheat fly, and many other winged insects.

The above I cheerfully present for your consideration, with liberty to publish, hoping it may be of some use to the public directly or indirectly, by leading the way to a more pleasent if not efficaceous remedy to prevent the ravages of so formidable an enemy.

Yours, SOLOMON W. JEWETT.

Middlebury, Vt. Jan, 1841.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

SPROUTING GARDEN SEEDS—RAISING ONIONS.

Messrs Editors—The approaching season will soon resume the interest in the field and garden, and it may not be unprofitable at this time to consider what will be the best course to pursue. The following statements are advanced as proof of the very great advantage derived from the simple process of sprouting garden seeds before planting. The positive knowledge of its benefits is derived from six years practice. There is no difficulty to be apprehended if the same judgment be exercised that is required in the common operations of the garden.

First, soak the seeds in water from six to twenty-four hours—some seeds being slower to admit moisture than others, is the difference in the time required. After soaking, drain off the water, and mix the seeds with a sufficient quantity of earth to absorb the moisture remaining on the seeds; stir them often, that they may vegetate evenly, and keep them in a moderate degree of warmth and moisture until they are sprouted, when they are ready to be put into the ground. If the weather should be unfavorable, put the seeds in a cool place, which will check their growth.

The advantages of this practice cannot be better shown, than by relating the management and improvement of the onion crop in our own garden.—The culture of the crop in 1840, was as follows:—Just before the approach of the preceding winter, there was a light dressing of fine manure put on a piece of land designed for onions, containing 2 1-2 acres, and the same ploughed. It remained until a thaw in the winter; it was then ploughed again; the frost was not all out of the ground: it was consequently left very rough, and more of the soil was exposed to the frost, which was beneficial. It was left in that situation until the time of sowing. In April, as soon as the soil was sufficiently dry, the ploughing was commenced, and the second day at night the sowing was finished, with seed prepared as before stated. In one week the onions were up, rows were soon visible nearly twenty rods, and no weeds yet appeared. The operation of stirring the soil with rakes and hoes was then commenced, and the weeds were not suffered to grow during the summer. (It is a mistaken notion that it is not time to hoe a garden until it is green with weeds.) The first of September the onions were harvested, and the product was over *two thousand bushels* of fine onions from two and a half acres.

W. RISLEY.

Wet Feet.—How often do we see people trampling about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, without changing either their stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism and inflammation, which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages. We entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.—*Medical Adv.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841.

TENTH AND LAST AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Mr Geo. B. Emerson, of this city, who has been employed by the Commonwealth to collect and disseminate information relative to the Forest Trees of the State, informed the meeting that he had long been interested in the subject; for more than twenty years he has been accustomed to take his recreations, in roaming the forests and studying their constituents. These forests have been his benefactors in point of health and enjoyment. Once our domain was almost an unbroken forest. He laments to see it so rapidly wasting away, and would rejoice to see new forests rising up in our midst. Compared with the *native* trees of old England, Massachusetts is rich in what her soil produces. We have given to the mother land more than 500 varieties of trees and shrubs. A long table was here given by Mr E. of the number of oaks, maples, &c. of Mass. and those of England. We omit the table, but give the footing of the columns, which shows that our *tall timber trees* amount to 56. While those that are *natives* in old England number only 27.

He has no belief that our 360,000 acres of unimprovable lands, are in fact unimprovable. Some of our trees would grow on every soil. The most unpromising sands in France have been made to grow the pine. There is no such thing as absolutely barren sands; the rains and snows will deposite something favorable to vegetable growth wherever they fall. The pitch pine is best suited to the sandy plains. Our bare and rocky hills would bear the larch. The Duke of Athol has covered 10,000 acres of such land with the larch. Our wet marshes or meadows are the most difficult to operate upon, but these will bear the white cedar, which may be introduced by simply sowing the seed.

General uses of the Forests. Climate is affected by them. As the forests are stripped away the climate becomes drier. Our streams dry up as the woods—great reservoirs of water—are removed. These woods prevent the escape of water by evaporation; they soften the climate. They are conductors of electricity from the clouds, and thus are contributors to the fertility of the soil. Over a bare country the winds have nothing to break their force, and consequently sweep with violence. A bare hill gives no protection, while one covered with trees breaks the force of the wind. By their annual deposits of leaves and wood for decomposition, the forests contribute steadily to the fertility of the soil. As fuel, our forests are worth to the Commonwealth $5,000,000 annually. Their worth as timber, and as furnishing materials for furniture, &c., are well known.

We desire that the briefness of our report may not lead to the inference that the address was not deemed worthy of more extended notice. We were much fatigued by the labors of the day, and feel unable to make our notes as full as usual. And so many days have elapsed since the meeting, that we fear our memory may not serve us faithfully if we attempt to draw from that alone. The remarks of Mr E. were both interesting and instructive.

Dr. C. T. Jackson remarked, that he had very recently learned a curious fact, which might be appropriately stated. Chemists in France have found that by cutting down a tree when the sap flows freely, coating the end where it has been cut with pitch or some other similar substance, boring with an auger to the heart of the tree near the butt, and pouring into the hole a colored liquid, that the liquid will be carried up by the sap vessels, and will color the wood and the leaves. In this way you give any color you choose. Linseed oil was thus diffused through the wood in one instance, and it was found to add much to the durability of the timber.

EDUCATION OF SHEEP.

We were highly pleased a day or two since, by hearing an intelligent farmer from New Salem state, that the dispositions of sheep in regard to leaping fences and rambling, are *the results of education.* On his farm, sheep have fed quietly for thirty years, in a pasture enclosed by a common stone wall, and have never shown any disposition to get out. One of his neighbors thought he must have exercised the powers of a witch over the flock, to make it so contented. And what, reader, think you was the process by which he charmed them? It was simply confining them to a yard in the winter. His flock are of his own raising. They have *never* been allowed to leave their pen in the *winter.* Where permission to do this is granted, especially when snow is on a part of the ground, and is deep and solid under the walls, the sheep pass from place to place with ease, and find the rich spots in the fields; as the snow wastes away gradually, they learn from day to day to leap higher, and when the snow has entirely disappeared, they have so practiced and learned the arts of climbing and jumping, that a common stone fence is no barrier against their reaching the spots where the best feed is to be found. After this it is exceedingly difficult to keep them where you would have them feed. A young flock, with no badly educated old ones to lead them astray, will never give you trouble, if you do not shamefully neglect your fences, or suffer the sheep to roam when the snow-banks reduce the height of the fences.—Is there not good sense in this farmer's advice to his brother farmers, that they *give their sheep a good education?*

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF POTATO AND ROOT CROPS.

An intelligent farmer from beyond the Connecticut river, with whom we have had a pleasant acquaintance as an associate in legislation, has left with us the following questions, which we should be happy to have any one of our correspondents answer.

Can there be raised more *weight* of roots, such as turnips, ruta bagas, sugar beets, &c, than of Merino or other prolific potatoes on the same quantity of ground? If so, how much more.

Which will fatten the most, make the most beef or pork, pound for pound?

Allowing the fact that you can raise more weight of roots than of potatoes, is not the additional expense of cultivating the roots, and of cutting them up so that the stock can eat them, more than the extra profit, to say nothing of the injury done to the land by the roots?

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Being released from any farther duties at the House, we hope to do better for our readers in future than we have been able to thus far. To those who have been associated with us in legislation, we give an invitation to call upon us at our office whenever they may be in the city; to furnish us with any matters that may be useful and interesting to the farming community; to say among their neighbors and friends whatever they may honestly think of us and of our paper, in connexion with the farming interests; and if any of them find it convenient and agreeable to say a word in favor of our paper, and to obtain subscribers for it, we shall esteem their good word and their labour in our behalf a personal favor.

OBJECTS OF AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(From Mr Huntington's Address before the Essex Agricultural Society.)

The direct and main object of our union, under the form of a society, is to improve, and extend, as far as may be, the agricultural resources and wealth of the county. This object cannot be fully accomplished, until all its members, and especially the practical farmers, consider it a personal and imperative *duty* to bring out and place upon record in our annual publication, all the valuable results of their experience. * * The wisdom of the world is founded on the experience of the world. This is emphatically true of the art which it is our design to promote. Every farmer, who pursues his calling with that zeal, enterprize and intelligence, which all men should endeavor to bring to the prosecution of their lawful business, will learn *something* every year, which it is important that others should know. That something should be communicated for the common benefit. The lights of experience and true knowledge should not be suffered to expire in one's own breast, but should shine forth on our published records for the illumination of the general mind. To this end, let every farmer who has good reason to believe that in any one thing he is wiser this year than he was the last, bring up here a brief narrative of the matter, to whatever branch of husbandry it may relate; and if this duty should be fully discharged by our intelligent yeomanry, abstracts might be prepared for publication, from such narratives, which would be of invaluable service in advancing the agricultural interests of the county. * * If our farmers will bring out to the public view, from time to time, the results of their own experience, the boundaries of knowledge will be enlarged, and an actual progress will be made in the promotion of this great and paramount interest of society. * * I cannot press this subject too earnestly on your attention. I believe this to be the great sphere of our usefulness as a society. Not looking to premiums or gratuities, as the objects of our labors, but to a greater recompense of reward, the consciousness of having discharged our whole duty, let us press forward, in the anxious endeavor to extend the boundaries of a just and true agricultural knowledge, to be applied in making our own ancient and honored county the garden and ornament of the State—rich in its various and useful productions, and the home of a contented, moral, intelligent and thrifty yeomanry.

Sowing Grass Seeds.—If there is one point of husbandry more than another in which farmers are generally defective, it is the niggardly way in which they use grass seeds in their tillage. If any seeds are sown, not more than half the quantity required is often used, the fields are left bare, and the unoccupied ground becomes a fit place for the vile weeds that are ever ready to spring up, where the husbandman does not anticipate them, by giving the earth something more valuable.—*Alb. Cult.*

Times of general calamity and confusion, have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.—*Lacon.*

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them;—such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.—*Ib.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 21.

March, 1841.	7A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	15	16	24	20	N. W.
Tuesday,	16	15	25	22	N. E.
Wednesday,	17	12	26	24	N. W.
Thursday,	18	18	37	36	E.
Friday,	19	30	57	54	N. W.
Saturday,	20	37	64	50	N. W.
Sunday,	21	47	46	38	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 22, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 265 Beef Cattle, 15 yoke of Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 525 Sheep, and 920 swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz. extra $6 75 a 7 00. First quality $6 25 a 6 50. Second quality $5 75 a 6 00.—Third quality, $5 00 a 5 50.

Working Oxen—Sales $70, $85 and $100.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $22, $27, and $30.

Sheep.—Lots at $3 00, 3 75, 4 25 and 4 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-8 for sows, and 5 1-8 for barrows. At retail 5 and 6. About 200 fat hogs were at market 3-4 of which remain unsold at the close of the market.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 60—old 55 c. Clover—Northern, very little in Market.—Southern, plenty, 9 to 10 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 31—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 51 to 53—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 48.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, $17 to 17 50—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 16.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

The estate owned and occupied by the late NATHAN HAGAR, situated in Weston, about 13 miles from Boston.

The buildings consist of a large two story dwelling house, two barns with sheds adjoining, a carriage house and woodhouse, with a cider mill under the same, and other necessary out buildings, and two wells of good water, with about 60 acres of excellent land well watered and under a good state of cultivation; suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and woodland, with a large orchard of grafted fruit trees in bearing condition, enclosed by substantial stone walls. Also, if desired, a wood lot adjoining, containing about 25 acres, part of which is covered with heavy timber, and a part with a thrifty growth of young wood.

For particulars, please apply to E. W. & J. B. HAGAR, Philadelphia Packet Pier, Commercial street Boston, or to

NATHAN HAGAR,

March 24, 1841. eop3t* *Weston.*

SITUATIONS WANTED

As Gardeners and Farmers. Apply at N. E Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. March 3.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Braintree, ten miles from Boston, with a Dwelling House and large Cider mill thereon. The farm contains about 20 acres. Inquire of

NATHANIEL FAXON,

Feb. 24. No. 53 North Market Street.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of *seven varieties*; they are such as have stood the test of a *fair trial* for *seven years*, and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's Seeding Methven, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is $5 00 per hundred plants.

Methven Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants

Keen's Seedling.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hautbois.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early Virginia—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars

English Wood—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

March, 24. *Nonantum Vale, Brighton.*

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

Brighton, near Boston,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,--5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenuous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,

J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

WANTED,

A farmer, who is qualified to carry on a small farm in the vicinity of Boston, and who has, also, a knowledge of gardening,—he must be a man without family. Apply at No. 6 West street. 2w March 24, 1841.

CLOVER & RED TOP.

50 tierces and 100 bbls. Prime Clover.

200 Bags Redtop, new seed.

50 bbls. Herds Grass prime quality, for sale by

March 24 J. BRECK & Co.

FARM WANTED.

Wanted to purchase on credit or hire on a lease of five or ten years, a small but good farm in the vicinity of Boston.—The advertiser is engaged in rearing swine and makes large quantities of manure and has it in his power to keep a farm in a high state of cultivation. Any person having a place to dispose of or rent at a reasonable price may hear of a tenant by addressing JOHN GREY,

March 10. *Neponset Village, Dorchester.*

FRUIT TREES AND SCIONS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, offers for sale a very choice and extensive variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Red and White Dutch Currants, and Red and White Antwarp Raspberries.

Also, Scions of all the European and American Fruits which have been proved; all from fruit bearing Trees, packed in boxes with moss, and can be transported with safety to any part of this country or Europe.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, March 2, 1841. tMay1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	200 " Manure Forks.
200 Grain Cradles.	300 " Hay do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	100 " Truck do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	100 Draft do.
	500 Tie up do.
	50 doz. Halter do.
	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

12 000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

A new Descriptive Catalogue of all these fruits will soon be ready, and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale. These ripen in succession in the order named:

Jargonelle, Aug.	Duchesse D'Angouleme, Oct. Nov.
Summer Francreal, Aug. Sept.	Glioux Morceau or the D'Aremberg of the French, Nov. to Feb.
Bartlett or Williams' B. Chret, Aug. Sept.	Easter Beurre, Dec. to Apr.
Beurre D'Amaulis, Sept. Oct.	Clion, or LeCure, very large, for cooking only, a prodigious bearer, Bourgmestre of Boston. Winter.
Napoleon, Oct.	
Louise Bonne D'Avranches, Oct.	
Marie Louise, Oct. Nov	
Passe Colmar, Nov. to Feb.	

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

N. B. A few trees of "Van Mons' Leon le Clerc Pears," supposed to be the best in the world; also, "Pitt's prolific Marie." or "Surpasse Marie Louise." These cost high—these Pears alone must, therefore be charged at extra prices, or $2,50 for the former, and $2,00 for the latter

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.

2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.

4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.

Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridgeport, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

CORN SHELLER.

CAUTION, the public are hereby informed that the subscriber has *letters Patent* for his improved CORN SHELLER, and all infringements on the same will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The above machines are for sale at J. Breck & Co. No. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. C. WILLIS.

March 14th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESS.

BY MRS. ABDY.

Oh! the wondrous Press has a magic sway
In its great and giant force,
To the east and west it bends its way,
And it takes o'er the seas its course;
Gay dazzling stores may the good ship fill,
In the pride of vain excess,
But it boasts a treasure more precious still,
In the wealth of the mighty Press.

The son of genius, unsought, unknown,
May his heaven-born themes pursue,
Their brightness gladdens himself alone,
For his friends are far and few.
But see, in the ranks of fame he stands,
Lo! thousands his lays possess,
And his name is blazoned in distant lands,
Through the aid of the mighty Press.

The poet's numbers, the scholar's lore,
Cast their radiant spell o'er all;
Those strains are conned in the cottage poor
That enchant the lordly hall:
And the Book more holy than all besides,
Which alone can truly bless,
To the heathen shines as a lamp and guide,
By the power of the mighty Press.

Alas! that a scene so bright, so dear,
Should a dark reverse disclose;
Alas! that a boon so great, so dear,
Should be ever linked with woes;
But the lawless doctrines of men profane
To the world their guile address,
Proving to thousands a snare and bane,
Through the sway of the mighty Press.

Yet the summer-sky has its wintry doom,
And the rose reveals a thorn,
And evil must ever mix with good
In a race to evil born;
We must bear the pangs of a thwarted will
Where we fondly hoped success,
We must sigh o'er the mass of social ill,
Diffused by the mighty Press.

Yet the light of Faith let us humbly seek
To illume our dangerous road,
Let us deem all knowledge poor and weak
That would lead our hearts from God;
Then may we welcome instruction's tide,
As it flows our land to bless,
And greet with unmingled joy and pride
The gift of our glorious Press.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840. eow.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1sly. Nov. 17.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received from London a choice collection of Flower Seeds, which, with those raised by themselves, constitute all worthy of cultivation. Price from 6 1-4 to 25 cents per paper. Assortment of those marked 6 1-4 cents, 20 papers for one dollar, and others in the same proportion. JOS. BRECK & CO.

WHITE CARROT.

A quantity of this new and valuable root is offered for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street.

Also—New Red and Yellow Globe MANGEL WURTZEL—considered a superior variety.

Feb. 10. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE, No. 51 and 52 *North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS.

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Globe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Globe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Buckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust. }

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beets of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Martynea, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do. Pumpkin do. Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.

Medicinal Herbs, &c.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Jan 27, 1841.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Feb. 24.

PURE SPERM OIL.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS. & CO.

No. 101 State St. keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1sly

AN OX WAGON AND OX CART

Nearly new, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, Inquire at No. 52 North Market Street, or at their Farm in Brighton. Feb 24.

FOR SALE.

A small House in Medford containing nine rooms, with a barn, &c., and near the depot of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. For terms, apply to JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises. 3w* March 16.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.